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SATURDAYJULY 26, 1884.

Free Institutions in Peril.

Shall the Democrats rule the country by ballots or shall the Republicans rule it by bayonets? This, the New York Graphic says, is a question which it would seem from present indications the people of the United States will be called upon to decide at the ballot-box in November next. No more important question was ever submitted to a popular vote. No more peritous point was ever weathered by the Ship of State. The Graphic's question may be otherwise stated-thus: Shall sectionalism or nationalism triumph in the approaching presidential election ?

We have again and again reminded our readers that what is called "the solid South" is nothing but a result of the existence of a solid North. The South is now, as always, on the defensive. The North is now, as always, aggressive. The South suffers. The North causes her sufferings. The southern States are powerless-totally helpless. They dare not raise a hand for their own protection. The people of the South submit quietly to unnumbered outrages which in the North would produce a revolution or at the least an in-

The Republican party is a sectional party. It is a war party. It would hardly be too much to say that it exists in the North only. In the South it is a mere negro party. Without the votes of the negroes, it would be in so small a minority in every southern State that it would have no motive for running a candidate for any State office except the selfish desire to establish a claim to some Federal position, or, as Mr. RIDDLEBBRGER taught his partyfriends in Virginia to phrase it, except the selfish purpose to be "for ARTHUR because

The Republican party has created in the North a public sentiment which proscribes every southern man. That party scorns to nominate a southern man for other President or Vice-President of the United The Democratic party dare not southern man for either of We have never said a word egain wi an in this paper; but we well istran the recent Democratic Natio on met that his merits and e omination for President gand the support of voters in that body. ng northern Demo-Judice against any nd but a palu but because the Repu rt their usek and the Republican s Republican party as bined to perpetuate our respendent people the " cannot be entrusted with ad that a "rebel sympathizer cuese than a rebel. The Re-Bexty is therefore a purely secy; yet it has made a large por-Democratic party is sectional while itself is national.

candidate can be nominated by either party for any national office who is not acceptable to the North. No policy can be originated by either party with any prospect of success unless that policy be acceptable to the North. Virginia, for example, demands the repeal of the internal taxes. The Republicans laugh her to scorn, and even the northern Democrats deprecate all agitation of the proposition. Why? Because the southern people are not regarded or treated as if they had any rights which northern people are bound to respect. Millions upon millions of dollars are appropriated to pay such pensions to northern soldiers as were never before heard of in the history of the world; and yet so powerful and prevalent is the idea that the North must have everything cap'ains." idea that the North must have everything any of its congressmen demand that even

The South, therefore, is a dependent section. It is helpless, so to speak. Its people must always be on their good behavior under penalty of being called

section.

stration against the oppressions and wrongs of the Federal Government, they would do so at the risk of driving all the northern Democrats into a new alliance with the Republican party. In a word, the South is the Ireland of this continent, and is always assumed to be in the wrong.

A helpless South, therefore, calls upon the North to protect free government in Governor, Mr. Willson, of Kanawha counthis country. The South can do nothing, ty, which last is also a Jefferson-county except "suffer and be strong." But the man. and again by truculent Republicans that | those of the Democratic party. the Republican party knew that Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Mississippi were Republican States, and Intended to count the votes of these States for the Republican candidate for President of the United States. General Logan, in his letter of acceptance, says almost in so many words that the next President is to be seated upon the census returns and not upon the election returns. There is, there-

fore, danger ahead. We say that the northern people are aware of the conspiracy alluded to. The striking question of the New York Graphic, which we quoted in the opening of this article, is a proof that light is beginning to dawn upon the minds of the prejudiced northern people. A still more significant and striking indication is the following ar-

day. That widely-circulated journal says: THE SHAPOW ON THE WALL.—The negro Lynch who presided over the Chicago Convention in its preliminary proceedings sounded the keynote of an attempt to repeat the fraud of 1876 in 1884 if it should be rendered necessary through Cleveland's election. He declares that the Democrats could never fairly carry some of the southern States, and that "the loyal people of the Union would not permit the inauguration of a President with a tainted title."

Other Blaine politicians have since hint-

other Blaine politicians have since hinted at the same thing. Senator Hoar gave
notice that the twenty-six electoral votes of
Mississippi, Louislana, and South Carolina
would be deemed fraudulent on their face,
and if more should be needed Virginia
would be added to swell the number to

would be added to swell the number to orly.

Logan now joins his voice in a sort of plainly what they propose to do?

official manner to the voices of the negro Lynch and the Massachusetts senator. He declares that wherever it can be shown that the colored population and the white Republicans outnumber the white Democration a State it will be concluded that Democratic success has been secured by "physical intimidation and violence."

These Republican pohticians base their arguments on the presumption that every negro in the southern States is or must be made a Republican. While pretending to condemn political domineering, they refuse to allow a colored citizen to belong to any political organization except the Republi-

to allow a colored citizen to belong to any political organization except the Republican party.

No matter if enlightenment convinces a No matter if enlightenment convinces a negro that the Democrats are his best friends and that his personal interests make it wise for him to be in political accord with the majority in his State. No matter if he becomes convinced that the Republicans only want to use him for their own purposes and are anxious to hold him in political slavery as their chattel. He must not be allowed to be a Democrat, but must be counted as a good Republican.

On this filmsy pretence that all negro votes are the property of the Republicans

On this filmsy pretence that all negro-votes are the property of the Republicans the "fraud" cry is based. It is to be used, in case of a close election, as the excuse for a second effort to cheat the people out of their lawfully-elected President.

There are bold bad men in the Blaine party—bold enough to attempt a repetition of the crime of 1876; bad enough to be reckless of the cost.

of the crime of 18.6; bad chough to be reckless of the cost.

The indignation of the people would sweep them away as chaff before the wind. But the conservative interests of the country should take care that the honest candidate's vote shall be large enough to remove all danger of an attempt so desperate and so perilous to the public peace. General Logan certifies the unfitness of

the negroes for the ballot when he says that they vote like sheep-all following a leader. According to him, they have no political opinions. They have no differences. They are all Republicans, let the Republican party advocate what measures it may. But this is not our present subject.

The North must give CLEVELAND a majority of its electoral votes. That will be the best way to answer such threats as General Logan and Senator Hoan, and others, have dared to make against the right of the people of the South to control

West Virginia.

The division in the ranks of the Democratic party of West Virginia is to be de plored, but will result, we guess, only in increasing Cleveland's majority in that State whatever may be its effect upon the local elections.

The trouble is owing to the fact that Governor Jackson has taken too much interest in the scheme of Mr. Mason (who spent so large a part of last winter in Richmond) to settle the debt of West Virginia (after fixing the amount that was to be paid by that State). We always thought that gave to Mason's scheme was not at all to the Governor's credit.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of West | tion " in little Rhody. Virginia some time ago decided a certain exemption law to be unconstitutional. Governor Jackson and the Auditor thereupon ordered all the property thus decided to be liable to taxation to be listed by the commissioners of the revenue for that purpose. This order caused much excitement in the State. The FAULENER men, of whom the Wheeling Register is charged with being the organ, denounced Governor Jackson's policy, and let loose upon the Supreme Court of Appeals the vials of its wrath, expecting thereby to secure the nomination of Mr. FAULENER (not the father but the son) for Governor. The Baltimore Sun's correspondent supposes that it was the decision of the Court of

Appeals in the contempt case of the Wheeling Intelligencer that was used against Judges Woods and Snyder. Whilst this decision may have been alluded to also, the decision that caused so much dissatisfaction was the one declaring the State law unconstitutional which exempted certain property from taxation. The Wheeling Register has been very

lavish in its denunciations of the State government-the Governor, Auditor, Court of Appeals, and all. Our good friend George H. MOFFETT, once Speaker of the West Virginia House of Delegates, is the principal writing editor of the Register. When proposed him for chairman of the State Convention, Bedlam broke loose. KENNA, JACKSON, LUCAS, &c., &c., all made red-hot speeches for and against Moffett, who finally withdrew bis name, saying, however, that he knew he would be elected and only withdrew in the interest of harmony. JOHN BRANNON was recommended for chair. ginian knows the noble Brannon-more than twenty-five years ago chairman of the

for Governor as a compromise candidate. We quote some of the Wheeling Register's offensive remarks:

long avo have been wrecked by the stunidi-

Again : the Register said that " the emerany of its congressmen demand that even southern Democrats unite with northern Republicans and northern Democrats in voting away these millions of dollars of the revenue collected in the South—a scheme which cannot but impoverish this section. State," and in effect denounces the court; denies the power of the Governor to issue such an order, and necessarily condemns the court which sustains him. It charges Auditor Miller with personal spite and ambition for precipitating the suit and issue against the assessor of Brooke county, whereby the Supreme Court awarded a mandamus compelling him to enforce the iniquitous assessment order, and save it was a "blunder," and the decision "founded upon the weakest arguments ever uttered by a court."

There is in West Virginia ex-Congressman BEN. WILSON, of Harrison county; the present Congressman Wilson, from Jefferson county, and the new nominee for

northern people have the power now to secure a free ballot and a fair count in this ahead when the balloting begun. The section, and to prevent a repetition of the | Wheeling Register will not be put down fraud, the wrongs, and the outrages of by the action of the Convention, though it 1876. The northern people have had abund was imprudent in some of its utterances dant warning. They have been told again and may have consulted other interests than

> CLEVELAND was paid for vetoing the !welvehour bill and the five-cents' fare-bill, the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"No man of any reputation would dare repeat such a slander in this State, even for campaign purposes. Whatever faults Governor Cleve: nd may have, venality is not one of them. We are sorry any paper can be induced to print a paragraph of this sort, in the hope of injuring a political opponent. A falsehood like this can hurt no one but the publisher."

Governor CLEVELAND's endorsers in his own State are a sufficient answer to all the false stories affecting his character that have been or can be started. Sixty-two of the leading Democrats in New York went to Chicago and worked for his nomination.

John A. Logan hints that it may be ne-cessary to again control southern elections with the bayonet. What do the people of the United States think of that?—Nesp

The country will understand General LOGAN as the Graphic understands him. "beyond" resolutions and declarations to prevent the votes of certain States from being counted for the Democratic nominee for President, he causes people to inquire,

rations? Is it the bayouet? We do not wish to misrepresent General LOGAN nor any paper or politician. We

A Heavy Load to Carry. The lot of the public men who, like Sentor Hoan, support Mr. Blaine, when they are known to reprobate his record, is not a happy one. The position in which

they find themselves is not calculated either te raise them in the estimation of the publie or to belp the Republican party. Senator HOAR, it will be remembered, was one of BLAINE's most ardent champions at the Boston Republican ratification meeting. Yet a Worcester, Mass., correspondent declares that "there are scores of persons in this county who know that for many years Senator Hoan has regarded Mr. BLAINE with a contempt which he has taken very little pains to disguise, and to them his present attitude seems a striking example of political insincerity," while the Boston Herald says that " Senator EDMUNDS is known to have regarded him (BLAINE) as not only a shallow charlatan in statesmanship, but as an untrustworthy and dangerous leader." The Herald further comments on this class in the following vigorous

"The insincerity and self-stultification

involved in a support of Mr. Blaine by the men who know his crookedness and slipinvolved in a support of Mr. Islane by the men who know his crookedness and slipperiness are therefore very great. Their advocacy of his election, if they venture to place it upon personal grounds, as many of them have done, is an immoral act. They virtually say to the young men of the country that character is a matter of secondary importance in determining a man's fitness for high office. They teach the demoralizing doctrine that everything which succeeds is success, and that the law of moralizing success, and that the law of morality may be set aside by party exigencies. If, as Mr. Evarts largely did in his New York speech, these supporters of Mr. Blaine were to merge the candidate in the party, and ask for party rather than personal success, the immorality would not be so great; although Captain Rynders's declaration, that he 'would support the devil if he got the regular nomination,' does not present a lofty ideal of citizenship to the American people. But when honorable men, knowing air. Blaine's reputation, and having the means of knowing his record, bring themselves to say that he is a fit candidate for the presidency, and decord, bring themselves to say that h fit candidate for the presidency, and de serving of unquestioning support, they convict themselves either of a lapse in morals or of an insincerity that amounts to

Of a truth, the BLAINE leaders have heavy load to carry.

The Richmond Dispatch says that " citizenship and suffrage are not the same thing." This is an assertion which is open to question in the latitude of Virginia, but we hardly supposed that the Dispatch would formulate it as an axiom of govern-ment.—Providence Journal.

Never talk about ropes to a man whose father was hanged. Rhode Island will not permit a naturalized citizen to vote unless he is a freeholder. And so a Rhode Islander the quasi endorsement Governor Jackson always has his ears erect when reference is made to suffrage or citizenship. "This is an assertion which is" not "open to ques-

> Mr. WILLIAM H. BARNUM has been re elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as was stated in our issue of yesterday. Mr. BARNUM is no favorite of ours, but we are free to admit that he is an efficient chairman. He is, according to Mr. WATTERSON, a rampant protectionist. Possibly if he had been removed it would have been claimed as a Free-Trade victory Far better as it is.

heart love," not "So." But our MS. i bad, and we did not see the proof-sheet.

The Virginia Medical Monthly for July s on our table. LANDON B. EDWARDS, M. D., and WILLIAM H. COGGESHALL, M. D., Richmond, editors and proprietors,

MAN's State by the mob process continues.

Finance Committee of the Virginia Sen- persuade Mr. William F. Vilas to head

wrote.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says that the majority in that State for Cleveland and Hendricks ought to be 100,000, and will not fall much under these figures.

land, 33; Blaine, 1.

Mrs. Frank Work, of Chicago, has de-clined to devote to her own personal use a recent unexpected bequest of \$30,000 from the late Michael Reese, of San Francisco, but will give the money to establish a home for Jewish orphans in that city.

ber of two hundred or more held a meeting near Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday. According to the speakers, the first of the name who came to this country were John Marsh, who took the oath of allegiance in Salem in 1633, and George Marsh, who landed in 1635.

the American people, of what Oscar Wilde's wife looks like. Louise Chandler Moulton says she is very pretty, with dark eyes, red cheeks, satin skin, and she wears a wreath of lilies in her dark hair. Osear himself looked as if he had given up esthetics and gone into matrimony as the business of his

It was only a year ago that the Duke of Edinburgh undertook the princely enter-prise with which his name is now associated, that of collecting stamps. His col-ection already numbers 3,000, and he is busily engaged in transferring it to al-

seilles" before the cholera secures a foot-bold in another town. He thinks that France "might confide in Christianity for the cost."

of Frere, and that the Metropolitan Board of Works be applied to for a site on the embankment near the memorial to the late Few Englishmen two weeks ago had yet

The Southern Planter for August is full of good articles. Colonel W. C. KNIGHT, the editor, is the right man in the right

An exchange says: "At the Connellsville

isces have stirred up something of a storm. "A comic-opera company has been mas-

"Wisconsin Democrats are hoping to their State ticket." VILAS ought to draw

in a warm canvass.

The Darien (Ga.) Gazette appeals for the election of fewer "brillfant" men to Congress and the State Legislature, and for the

selection of more practical men who will look after the material interests of the dis-tricts they represent.

Members of the Marsh family to the num-

Something like an official report has at last been sent over, for the gratification of

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Glasgow, suggests that it would be "a noble and wise thing for France to burn Toulon and Mar-

At a recent meeting of the Frere Memo-rial Committee, over which the Prince of Wales presided, it was resolved that Mr. Thomas Brock be asked to execute a statue

Few Englishmen two weeks ago had yet appeared in the northern Alpine region, the weather until the middle of July having been cold. The Germans have had the piace pretty much all to themselves. Geneva, however, was crowded, and at the Italian lakes there were large numbers of tourists, the St. Gothard railway doing a good husiness.

good business.

To the widow of the late Russian General Todleben the Emperor of Germany has sent the following dispatch: "In the severe loss you have sustained by the death of your husband, for whom I entertained high esteem both as a man and as a general, I cannot forbear expressing to you my sincere condolences." The Queen of Greece also sent a letter along with a splendid wreath of flowers.

Frederick Comberiem, the French seulptor, committed suicide three weeks ago by shooting nimself at the house in which he lived. Amid great privations he had worked for four years at a statue of Juvenal, which

ing from a window- after the Salon had re-

who were driven out of Canadi, as they say, by the policy of the Canadian Govern-ment, which discriminated against the Pro-vince of Manitoba in favor of the Canadian A Tanner's Hall, Penn., special says; Regularly every year Thomas Couroy, an industrious shoemaker of this village, re-ceives official notice from Dublin, Ireland, Pacific Railway.

The unmigration of Americans, princi rate innigration of Americans, principally by wagon, almost entirely made up of people from the Mildle States, seems to have skipped the intermediate prairie and settled on the south side of the mountain, principally in the valley and the neighborhood of the valley of the Willow river; hat a fortune of £5,000, with the accumu bood of the valley of the Willow river;
to that altogether around the base of the
mountain there is now a population of not
less than 500 families.

While a great deat has been said of Turtle Mointain, very little seems to be really
known. It is not a "mountain" in any
proper sense of the word, but a vast elevated plain, about 60 miles long and 30
wide, covered with a heavy growth of timber and diversified with lakes. The highest
point is at Butte St. Paul, which is 750 feet

Of course we wrote, "To with all my

BRIEF COMMENT. The work of civilizing Mr. JOHN SHER

It is about time that it was dawning upon the Tribune that the dudes and Phar-

sacred in Algeria." The people of Algeria are more civilized than we had thought

A Herald correspondent warns the public to look out for the cholera because the flies have gone. The Herald's correspondent "But for the tough timbers of which the Democratic vessel was constructed it would can't stop vigorous language by any such

The Philadelphia Press says: "The outh buys 1,000,000 copies a year of Webster's spelling-book. She must use them for gun-wadding." She does. In teaching the young negro idea how to shoot, although the Press would have the country believe that the negro has no educational advantages worth speaking of in the South.

Jules Verne's present cruise in the Medi-terranean is said to be yielding him mate-rial for the biggest extravaganza he ever

A canvass of Company D of the Boston Cadets showed these results: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 10; Independents, 6; total, 34. Presidential preferences—Cleve-lend 23; Rlaine, 1.

Matthew Solsby, who died in England a fortnight ago in his seventieth year, had been for more than forty years a member of the press. He was associated with the House of Commons gallery at the time Charles Dickens was serving there.

Since the breaking up of Lord Fal-mouth's stud the most valuable collection of brood-mares now in England is the one belonging to the Duchess of Montrose, the next most valuable being that of Mr. Chap-lin. It is said to be the intention of the Duchess to sell her yearlings annually.

for four years at a statue of Juvenal, which was exhibited in the recent Salon. He obbeen any surveys until you get to Turde Mountains. The settlement there has all come since last fall. It was an Indian re-servation for Little Shell's band until March tained neither a medal nera purchaser, and 2stly, when the reservation was reduced to two fewnships close to the boundary line. As soon as the reservation was thrown open, there began a very heavy immigra-tion from Manitola—nearly all Scotch Ca-nadians—a very thrifty, industrious people.

THOMAS CONROY'S VOW.

Why He Refuses to Accept a Large Portuni Which Might be His.

ouch a penny of the money until he has had justice done him in an-other way. Thomas Conrov, now fifty ears of age, was been in the pro-ince of Leinster, Ireland, where the firm of Conroy Brothers had a monopoly of supplying bread and liquor to 4,000 sol-diers in the barracks near Dublin. Michael Conroy, one of the firm, was Thomas Con-roy's father, and the other member of the firm was Thomas Conroy, an inche. When young Thomas Conroy was nineteen his young Thomas Conroy was inheteen his father died. His mother had been dead some years. His father left a will directing that when Thomas became of age he should be paid whatever the amount of the interest of the decased man in the supply business was. Young Conroy took up his residence with his Uncle Thomas in Dublin. igher class. There was another uncle ned Patrick, who had married a woman who was beneath him in social standing. His wife's sister had a daughter seventeen years of age, and it occurred to Patrick that he would be pleased to have his nephew Thomas marry his niece. When it was pro-posed to young Coproy he refused to listen to it, and aroused the enmity of his Uncle Patrick thereby, and the latter sought means to revenge bimself on his nephew

for the warting his plans.

At that time the order of Mollie Maguires—which originated in Ireland—was very strong there. Their lawless acts had stricken terror into every neighborhood where a branch of the order was known to where a branch of the order was known to exist. Patrick Conroy determined to use this order to retaliate on his nephew, and one day he called on his brother Thomas and revealed to him the pretended fact that young Thomas was not only a member of the Mollie Maguires, but that he was secretary and book-keeper of the local lodge, and had a list of tits members. A number of outrages had been perpetrated in Dublin about that time, which had been traced to this very lodge, and the elder Thomas Conroy's anger was unbounded when he learned that his nephew was connected with the roy's anger was unbounded when he learned that his nephew was connected with the criminals. Summoning the young man to him, he charged him with his alliance with the hated Mollies. This aroused the blood of young Conroy, who was strongly opposed to the order of which he was sharged with being a nember, and, upon being told that the charge was made on the word of his uncle Patrick, the young nan denounced him as a liar and a villain. Thomas Conroy, the eider, commanded his nephew to immediately apologize abjectly to Patrick for his disrespectful language or to leave the house forever. Young Conroy indignantly refused to apologize, and repeating his words declared he would not remain another moment among flesh and blood that had so belied him, and left the house. had so belied him, and left the house With twelve guineas in his pocket he sailed for America. He landed in New York in 1838. A former acquaintance of his lived in until almost the middle of January in Callicoon, on the Erle railway, and in Callicoon, on the Eric railway, and young Conroy hunted him up. From there can be upon the country in the super can be upon an average of a little over a ton each. His mules, of which he had a large number, found their own the village of Mount Piessant, in this county, he stopped at the shop-door of the village shoemaker, and while watching him at his work became so interested in it that he asked the shoemaker if he did not want an asymptotic. The shoemaker did, and on the prajic and manutain affords ufficient

apprentice. The shoemaker did, and dung Conroy went to work then and When Conroy came of age he received When Conroy came of age he received notice from his uncle that he was entitled to £5,000 from their business, and that it awaited his order. He sent back the word he has sent every year since, that when they apologized to hun and confessed they had wronged him by the charges they made against him in Ireland he would go to Ireland and claim the money, and never before. When Conroy learned his trade he fore. When Conroy learned his trade he married a Miss Delaney and went to work for himself at Tanner's Falls. He is obliged to work hard and constantly to support himself and family, and yet he will not break the vow he took when he left his native land to never visit it again nor touch one remy of the wealth he was entitled to one penny of the wealth he was entitled to until his uncles confessed to him that they had wronged him.

road which penerates the most rugged can-yons and climbs the most lofty mountain ranges of the Rockies; but nobody has ever well described the wonderful little feeder of the Leadville division which A RAGPICKER'S LUCK. feeder of the Leadytle division which modestly leaves the main line in Brown's canyon and ascends the mountain gulches to the east with the steepest grades and the heaviest curves in the world that are overcome with the ordinary drivewheel locomotive. Afar up in this range of mountains, seven miles away, and nearly 3,000 feet higher than the bed of the cancer in the tenum, Calumet mine from

Brattlebero' Stamp, for Which He Gets Tuesday morning white John Harkins, a regpicker, was sorting over a pile of waste paper, he picked up an old letter directed to "Henry Rawdon, Boston, Mass." It was one of the old-fashioned kind, folded and turned in, without envelope, but had been scaled. In the upper left-hand corner was a dark brown restangular stamp, finely engraved, reading, "Brattlehand corner was a dark brown restangular stamp, finely engraved, reading, "Brattleboro, Vt., P. O., 5 cents," with the initials "F. M. P." in the centre. It was cancelled and had the post-mark "Brattleboro, Vt.," to the right. Thinking the stamp was of some value, he took it Wednesday to Henry Collin, of 79 Nassau street, and asked what it was worth. "Pil give you \$300 for it," was the reply. Harkins was positive that Mr. Collin was a lunatic, and was confirmed in his belief when the money was placed in his hand. He did not wait to count it, but bolted.

Mr. Collin has won the philatelic blue

to count it, but boiled.

Mr. Collin has won the philatelic blue ribbon by securing the rarest stamp on the American catalogue, and that means in the whole world. It is the only cancelled Brattleboro' stamp known to be in existence. Eight uncancelled stamps, "leftover stock," are in collections, and arclassed as "gems." At the last sale where one was put up at auction "it was given away for \$275;" but a stamp collector in this city, who has one of the eight, values it at \$1,000. This cancelled stamp found by Harkins is almost of the eight, values it at \$1,000. This cancelled stamp found by Harkinsis almost priceless, and the bidding for it among the philatelomaniaes of the world will be spirited. Even the sixty-thousand-dollar collection of Baron Edward Rothschild and the score of almost equally valuable collections in England and this country will lose one half their interest without this. one half their interest without this "eye of

Homosick When Five Days Out. (New London (Conn.) Telegram.]
Captain Traynor, with his dory, the Bibber, has put in at Georgetown, Me., much to the surprise of his friends. He says he will make his final departure for Europe from Bath the first of next week. "I know from Bath the first of next week. "I know I wasn't expected here," he said to a reporter, "but after getting out from Block Island I got to thinking of home and the folks, and couldn't go to sea without coming up and saying good-bye. It ain't much out of the way, you know, and I have everything all ready for the start. I had very good weather on my passage from New Haven; was five days out of sight of land. The dog that I had with me went mad and tried to bite me. I knocked him on the head and threw him overboard. I will not take any animal with me as a comwill not take any animal with me as a com-panion."

Horsford's Bread Preparation makes biscuit that even dyspeptics can eat hot. This cannot be said of ordinary bak-ing powders. Take only Horsford's,

ANOTHER PARADISH. Mountain District, in Dakota-

become a very important tributary

point is at Butte St. Paul, which is 75

with a volume of water about one quarter greater than that of the James. This stream in the course of six miles from its source to

in the course of six miles from its source to the head of the valley and the town of Dunseith, has a fall of some 650 feet.

At the point where this eligible fall begins a man named Bradley, an old miner from Pennsylvania, about two years ago

discovered a heavy cropping of very su

followed by more recent explorers, until
the existence of a practically inexhaustible
body of fuel has been clearly established
there. The coal seems to be almost identical with the celebrated Canyon and Trinidad coal of Colorado, and the hard coals
of Wyoming. In fact, there is little
doubt that it is in the northern edge of
the great Rocky-Mountain coal-beds. It is
totally unlike and infinitely better than any

totally unlike and infinitely better than any

other coal yet discovered east of the moun-tains or west of Illinois, being hard, clean, with an exceedingly slight percentage of sulphur, and burning all away to a per-fectly white ash, leaving no cinder or clink-

ers. It holds its tire with a tenacity superior to any coal excepting anthracite. I produces heat sufficient to weld steel, and

is very rich in gas. Contiguous to the coa

are plentiful croppings of iron, and several large and rich specimens of galena have been taken from the hills in that neighbor-

The timber on the mountain is very

on the prairie and mountain afford sufficient shelter and food for hundreds of thousands of head. The prospect is that several large

season, the country having been recently prespected by stockmen with that view. A railway line has just been surveyed in from

WONDERFUL RAILROADING.

Overcoming a Grade of Over Four Hundred

[Leadylife Democrat-]

Much has been written about the con struction of the mountain divisions of th

Rio Grande; travellers have marvelled a the 4 per cent, grades and the 15° curva ture of the remarkable narrow-gauge tail

yon, is the famous Calumet mine, from which is extracted the hematite iron or that keeps in blast the furnaces of the Bes simer works at Pueblo. Every morning

of the year a ponderous locomotive and a small train of cars toils up this steep, and every afternoon they make the perilous de-scent to the valley, loaded with iron, with the steam-brakes on the cars, the water-pressure on the locomotive-drivers, and a man standing at the brake-wheel of each

This is the most wonderful piece of rail-roading in the universe. The maximum grade is 406 feet to the mile, or nearly 8 ner cent., and the maximum curvature 25°. The terminal of the branch is half a mile higher than the commencement. Imsgine, then, the difficulty in ascending with empty cars and the danger of de-scending with loaded ones. Still, strange

scending with loaded ones. Still, strange though it may seem, a locomotive cannot make the descent unless at least five cars are attached. The latter are essential to provide the resisting power for the steambrakes. The trip up is smallish, the return is rapid, in spite of the steam-pressure which cuts the car-wheels into sparks that the out in a constant stream from the

fly out in a constant stream from the brakes, in spite of the lavish use of the sand-pipes, and in spite of the water-brake on the locomotive drive-wheels.

Some few years ago, when the operatio

of the line was commenced, runaway acci-dents were of almost daily occurrence. The seven miles were within a brief period

strewn with the wrecks of cars and locomo-tives and iron ore. The most discouraging results attended the persistent efforts to make the line serve the purpose for which

make the line serve the purpose or which it was constructed. Day after day control over the descending train would be lost; some defect would interfere with the working of the steam-brake; and, even with the brake in successful operation, the

train would take a crazy notion and go flying down the mountain sides, along the brinks of fearful precipices; through the

last winter.

One of Nature's Gardens.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

were built, and a force of exceptionally brave trainmen were secured. The latter were instructed to cling to their post at every hazard, and to never fluch in the moment of danger. Not a serious accident has been recorded since. Starting from the mine every brake is manned, so that in case the steam should fail the train could be checked. While there have been several runaways, in two years there has not been a wreek. The sight of one of these trains descending is one of thrilling interest, the sparks from the car-wheels cutting a pathway of light down the mountains, which can best be described as having the appearance of a molten stream of fire rolling down to the river-bed of the canyon. [St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

The Turtle-Mountain district, eighty-five miles northwest of Devil's Lake, in Dakota, is a new country to the most of us, which has been developing rapidly, and yet noiselessly, during the last few months. Mr. W. D. Eston, well known in the newspaper circles of the country, has been visiting that country for the past few weeks, and in conversation with a Pioneer Press reporter at the Nicolett House yesterday afternoon gave some interesting facts in regard to it. "The Turtle-Mountain country," said Mr. Eston, is comparatively unknown to people hereabout, but is beginning to settle up very rapidly, and is destined within a year to become a very interstant tributary to Min-

In Switzerland there are grades as steep as these of the Calumet Branch, but they are equipped for operation with the cable and cog-wheels.

A MURDERER AT LARGE.

Peculiar Hardship Attending the Escape of Murderer Andrew Rowland.

Murderer Andrew Rowland.

An Ablanta special says: The escape of Andrew Rowland, who was locked in an iron cage, adds another chapter to the story of this remarkable prisoner. About three years ago Rowland killed his man and escaped. He cluded the vigilance of the officers for over two years, although he spent most of the time in his old haunts. He was finally caught, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of last April. Up to the day on which exception was to have taken place no move of last April. Or to the any on an one cention was to have taken place no move had been made to interfere with it. The next day it was announced in several newspapers that Andrew Rowland had been excepted, one of them giving a pathetic death seene. The fact was that at the very last moment Rowland's afterney made an appropriate the prisangle. ica ion for a new trial and the prisoner as given longer lease of life.

was given longer lease of life.

Murray county jail is a two-story affair, in the second story of which Rowland was piaced with other prisoners. One night in May the whol: party escaped by a rope made of stries of blankets. A week later does barking at a haystack on the edge of town attracted attention, and the escaped nurdercr was found huddled up in the baystack, almost starved to death, and suffering agonies from a broken leg. It seems that on the night of the escape Rowland was the last to attempt to slip down the un-trovesed repe, which parted, breaking his leg. His companions left him to help him-

Rowland crawled into the unused cellar of a house across the street, and remained hidden there until the Sunday night fol bidden there than the sound at church, be dragged himself into the bouse in the hope of getting food. He could not reach the shelves on which the edibies happened above the level of the prairie. At the foot of the Butte St. Paul lies the largest lake on the mountain, about six miles long and three wide, and from this lake issues the to be, however, and crawled to the hay-stack. Having been nursed back to health, he has a second time made his escape from

> An explosion of gas occurred Tuesday evening in Wheeling in a trench where a new gas-main is being laid. Superintend-ent Dillon, of the City Gas-Works, and Samuel Durrah were badly burned, and four others were slightly injured.

> A serious affray has occurred near Inverness, Scotland, between the deer-stalkers, laborers, and gillies on the great estate of Mr. Winars, the American millionaire. A gillie named Campbell killed a laborer named Magtilwray. Campbell has been arrested. Servants of the Stomach. The new Governor-General of Canada rought with him thirty-nine servants.

liver, heart, arteries, veins, esophagus kidneys, and all the rest of the perty mus

he kept in prime order if first-class service is expected. Brown's Iron Bitters is the great regulator for all these. It quies them when in rebellion, and keeps them to their work when they are lazy.

That seems a good many. But eve ach has more servants than that,

DEATHS. BUDD.-Died at his mother's residence, in the city, T. McVEIGH BUDD, in the twenty-fourt year of his age. year of his age.
The funcal will take place SUNDAY AFTERNOON, July 27, 1884, at 5 o'clock, at his mother's
residence, No. 13 east Clay street. Friends and
acquaintances of the ramily insited to attack. FINEE. Died, July 25, 1884, LOUISA, onl-laughter of F. H. and Mary Finke; aged fly daughter of F. H. and Mary Finke; aged fly-years five mentils and eighteen days. The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, 920 Brook agenue, THIS (Saturday MORNING at 10 o'clock, Friends and sequalit-airces of the family invited to attend, Salem (Va.) papers please copy.

EF ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Twenty-fifth and Broad streets)-Rev. Lewis William Bunton, rector Service and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunool at 1015 A. M. A cordial invitation t

137 SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN

TT MARSHALL-STREET CHRIS TIAN CHURCH (between Graham and Ha

Rev. W. W. LANDROM will preach at 11 A. M. No service at might. 2t

** GRACE-STREET BAPTIST

TO WEST MAIN-STREET BAP-TIST CHURCH corner Main and Beech streets).— Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. J. T. LYNCH, of North Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M., and by Dr. J. Wit, LIAM JONESAI S:15 o'clock P. M. All are wel-

MIP CLAY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Clay and Graham streets), Rev. S. C. CLOPTON pixfor: residence, No. 819 west Grace street.—Pixching at 11. A. M. of Rev. JOHN POLLARD, Jr., D. D., and at 8:15 P. M.

HURCH (Seventh street between Broad and grace).—Rev. W. C. Schaeffell, paster. Preach-TT FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. R. P. KERR, will preach in the Second Presbyterian church at 11 A. M. and at 5 P. M. The two congregations will

CHURCH.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Rey, R. R. Howison, paster, at 11 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Seats all free. FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN

n Mozort Hall at 9:30 A. M.

27 GRACE-STREET PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH.-Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. by Dr. Dnew. No services at night. THE CLAY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner of Adams and Chry streets).-Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock and at \$15 o'clock P. M. by the pas-for, Rev. JOSEPH H. RIDDICK. All are cordially invited. Scats free.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCO PAL CHURCH (corner of Broad and Twentieti streets)-Rev. J. WILEY BLEDSOE, pastor. -- Preach ing by the pastor at 11 A. M. and S:15 P. M UNION-STATION METHODIST

CHURCH (corner Twenty-fourth and N streets), Rev. H. C. CHEATHAM, pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and S. P. M. Subject in the morning: "The Gospei-What shall we do with it?" At night: "Elitah at Horeb." 27 PARK-PLACE METHODIST CHURCH.—Services: 11 A. M., Rev. H. T. Ba-con, of Fifth-Street Methodist church, Manchester; 85 P. M., Rev. JOHN HANNON, D. D. Sub-

CHURCH (Grace street between Fourth and Fifth streets).-Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

BROAD-STREET METHODIST (corner Bread and Tenth streets).—Rev. A. C. BLEDSOE, pastor, will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Subject at night, "Elijah at Cherth." Public cordially invited.

brinks of fearful precipices; through the rock-bound gullies, and around the acute curves take a both of lightning. The train hands would leap for life, and the locomotive and cars would be dashed into fragments. In all the accidents, however, nobody was hurt. Thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of rolling-stock is said to have been destroyed before a successful system of operation was established. Only very few of the higher officials of the Rio Grande realize how terrible was the experience of these rides, and it is told of two of them who once summed up sufficient them who once summed up sufficient that they were so frightened that they hung on to the steps of the caboose, expecting every moment to have to leap for life. Finally, extremely heavy locomotives

A PRETTY WOMAN'S SECRET.

and dyes is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she meet desires to aide the waning of her charms are the ones most tikely to make the discovery. But there is no rea-son why she should not regain and retain all the somethy of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and not only will appear where the scalp has been denuted; and locks that are turning gent locks that are turning gray, or have actually turned white, will return to their pristins fresh-ness and brilliance of color. AYER'S HAIR

VIGOR cures HEREDITARY BALDNESS. GEORGE MAYER, Fistonia, Texas, was baid a twenty-three very of age, as his amesetors have been for several generation. One bottle of tital in Vision state of the property of

AVER'S HAIR VIGOR

TURNING GRAY. SCALP-DISEASES.

which cause driness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dendruft, itechnic, and an oxylog series, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HARR VIGOR. Entered Hanners Boyo. Muneapolits. Minn., of intolerable lichtur of the Seath; J. N. CARTERS, dr. Occouna, Vis., of Sead Heart Hanners Lovellack. Lovellaceville, Rys. of Fester Sories. Mass itessife H. Bellous. Bullington, Vis. of Scalp-Disease and Fandrot. Torondity of the roots of the hair, which, if northered, may result in incuracie buildness, is readily cured by AYER'S HARR VIGOR. As TOLET LUXURY AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is color-less, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the offset of making the hair soft, pilant, and glos cy AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

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PROPOSALS. WILLIAMSBURG, VA., July 3, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS. Sended proposals will be received by the under-ganed addressed to the cure of JAMES D. MON-URE, superintendent Eastern Lunatic Asylum, t Williamsburg, Va., until 12 o'clock M. FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1884,

for the introduction into this asylum of a coplete system of ELECTRIC LIGHTING-as The contractor to fernish all the material, c mas, boliers, and fixtures of every kind and s her understood that not more 'han 50' per c f the cost of said ELECTRIC LIGHTING's e pand by said asylum until at least thirty d tal of said light. ium until at least thirty di half have been made and aid Board of Directors. y said Board of Directors, or snale execute bond, with in the genalty of \$10,000 for ance of the contract as forces of to connecte for the work as in us see plans of buildings lighted showing number and buildings of this, size of boilers and ourly def of fixtures desired, and

sald asymm.
rved to relect any or all bids
JOHN H. BARLOW, JR.,
H. A. ATKINSON, JR.,
B. M. BOOKER,
D. G. TVLEE,
CHARLES MILLHUSER. tv 12-8a3w DROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCT

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, J WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1884. I By direction of the Board of Commissioner FALED PROPOSALS will be received at to FALED PROPOSALS will be received at to flice until 12 o'clock M. on THI RSDAY, J. 1. 1884, for CONSTRUCTING IN THE CI-F WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMB 4.500 (JINEAL FEET OF TERRA-COTT PIPE SEWPRS, from 12 to 24 inches in disa grand 5.100 (JINEAL FEET OF BRICKS at ONCRETE, SEWERS, from 2°13° to 20 for the control of the m diameser interior dimension.

Hank forms of irromests and specifications can so obtained at this office upon application therefore operher with all necessary information, and bidden the considered.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bidden for the properties of the served to reject any and all bidden for the properties of bids.

Major of Engineers, U. S. A. Engineer Commissioner, by 1-30t

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HARRIET J. WILLIAMS, BY ROBERT MUNFORD, by 25-1w

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